

FOR RENT

FURNISHED

House on Green St.,
Two Bedrooms,
\$45 per month

House on Kewalo St.,
Three Bedrooms
\$75 per month.

Bishop Trust
Co., Ltd.

924 BETHEL STREET

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

C. C. Cunha

78 Merchant St. Phone 3593

J. HOLMBERG

ARCHITECT.

Estimates Furnished on Buildings
Rates Reasonable.

160 Hotel St., Oregon Bldg. Tel. 2667

James L. Holt

Offers some fine lots near the ca-
line at Palama at a bargain, also the
balmy sea-breeze home of the late Ad-
miral Beckley at Aqua Marine.Imitation typewriter
work.GEO. S. IKEDA
1264 Fort St.,
Tel. 1140.

E. G. Duisenberg

STOCKS
BONDS
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
LOANS NEGOTIATED

76 Merchant St. Phone 3013

BUNGALOWS

AND REAL ESTATE

OLIVER G. LANSING
80 Merchant Street

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We deal in listed and unlisted secu-
rities of all kinds. Hidalgo, La Zaca-
ulpa rubber; Purissima Hills Oil stock;
Masco Copper.W. E. LOGAN & CO.
Room 17 Bacon Block, Oakland, Cal.

DRINK

May's Old Kona Coffee
BEST IN THE MARKETHENRY MAY & CO.
Phone 1271

WHEN YOU WANT

Wire Woven Fence

The Man to See is

J. C. AXTELL - ALAKEA STREET

IF IT'S PAINT
And you want a good job, see me—
Tom SharpSHARP SIGNS ARE SEEN
EVERYWHERE

Phone 1697 847-Kahumahu

NO PRESERVATIVES IN
PIONEER MILKTHE BEST MILK FOR
ALL PURPOSES
Your Grocer Sells It

Star-Bulletin Ad. are Best Business

Williamson & Buttolph

Stock and Bond Brokers

Phone 1482 P. O. Box 529
83 MERCHANT STREET

Honolulu Stock Exchange

Tuesday, July 16

NAME OF STOCK. Bid. Asked.

MERCANTILE

SUGAR

Ewa Plantation Co. 32 1/2 33 1/2

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 41 1/2 42 1/2

Honolulu Sugar Co. 10 1/2 11 1/2

Hauku Sugar Co. 27 1/2 28 1/2

Hutchinson Sugar Plant. 19 20 1/2

Kahuku Plantation Co. 18 19

Kekaha Sugar Co. 320 330

Koloa Sugar Co. 7 7 1/2

McBryde Sugar Co. 28 1/2 29 1/2

Onomea Sugar Co. 55 1/2 56 1/2

Ookala Sugar Co. 7 1/2 7 3/4

Oiaa Sugar Co. Ltd. 24 24 1/2

Olowalu Co. 150 150 1/2

Paahau Sugar Plant. Co. 22 1/2 23 1/2

Pacific Sugar Mill 34 1/2 35 1/2

Paia Plantation Co. 125 125 1/2

Pepee Sugar Co. 34 1/2 35 1/2

Pioneer Mill Co. 10 10 1/2

Waialua Agric. Co. 43 43 1/2

Waimanalo Sugar Co. 22 22 1/2

Waimanalo Sugar Mill Co. 22 22 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Inter-Island Steam N. Co. 167 1/2 168 1/2

Haw. Electric Co. 225 225 1/2

Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Pref. 145 145 1/2

Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Com. 23 1/2 24 1/2

Mutual Telephone Co. 139 139 1/2

Hilo R. R. Co. Pfd. 7 1/2 8

Hilo R. R. Co. Com. 7 1/2 8

Hon. B. & M. Co. 43 43 1/2

Haw. Irrig. Co. 43 43 1/2

Haw. Pineapple Co. 43 43 1/2

Tanjong Oluk R.C., pd. up. 22 22 1/2

Fahang Rub. Co. 22 22 1/2

Hon. E. & M. Co. Ass. 22 22 1/2

BONDS

Haw. Ter. 4% (Fire Cl.) 100 100

Haw. Ter. 4% Pub. Imps. 100 100

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ASSESSMENT
FIGURES REACH
\$176,834,801

The total assessment figures for the Territory, which have reached \$176,834,801, were completed by Registrar Henry Hapal yesterday and called by Governor Frear to Treasurer Conkling in New York. Conkling will insert them in the prospectus he is preparing.

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Pct.
Oahu	\$ 77,142,434	\$ 84,425,449	\$ 7,283,015	.094
Hawaii	30,868,745	39,086,137	8,217,392	.266
Mau	29,854,829	34,601,643	4,746,814	.159
Kauai	16,718,924	18,721,572	2,002,648	.119
Totals	\$154,584,932	\$176,834,801	\$22,250,769	.140

FOUR BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS NEW
RECORD IN TRADE

The foreign commerce of the United States made a new and remarkable record in the fiscal year just ended. The total value of the merchandise entering and leaving the country in its trade with foreign lands and its own island possessions in the fiscal year 1912 was four billion dollars; the value of manufactures exported was more than one billion dollars; and the value of non-dutiable merchandise entering the country was one billion dollars. Of this one billion dollars' worth of non-dutiable merchandise entering the country during the year ending June 30, 1912, about nine hundred million dollars' worth was from foreign countries and one hundred million dollars' worth from Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Of the merchandise coming from foreign countries only (and not including that from Hawaii and Porto Rico) 55.5% entered free of duty, against 44.3% during the entire period of the Dingley law, 48.8% under the Wilson law, and 53% under the McKinley law when the admission of sugar free of duty made the percentage of duty-free imports unusually large, but not so high as that of the year just ended. In fact, the value of duty-free merchandise entering from foreign countries in 1912 not only exceeds by far that of any earlier year, but also forms a larger share of the total imports than in any previous years except 1892 and 1894, the opening and closing years of the operations of the McKinley law, when the imports of duty-free goods were abnormally large.

Imports of duty-free merchandise never reached as much as one hundred million dollars prior to 1873. They touched the two hundred million dollar line in 1880, the three hundred million dollar line in 1891, the four hundred million dollar line in 1892, the five hundred million dollar line in 1905, the six hundred million dollar line in 1907, the seven hundred million dollar line in 1910, and in 1912 approximated nine hundred million dollars; and the addition of the merchandise coming from our own islands brings the grand total of non-dutiable merchandise in the fiscal year 1912 up to around one billion dollars.

The principal articles forming the one billion dollars' worth of duty-free merchandise entering continental United States during the fiscal year 1912 are, according to the latest reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, food stuffs and manufacturers' materials. The food stuffs entering without payment of duty included about one hundred twenty million dollars' worth of coffee, approximately thirty-five million dollars' worth of tea and cacao, over twenty million dollars' worth of fruits and nuts, five million dollars' worth of spices, and about ninety million dollars' worth of sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The manufacturers' worth of hides and skins; over one hundred million dollars' worth of India rubber and substitutes therefor; about sixty-five million dollars' worth of raw silk; fifty million dollars' worth of tin, blocks and pigs; forty-five million dollars' worth of copper in one and pigs; thirty million dollars' worth of fibers, including hemp, jute and sisal; and about twenty million dollars' worth of raw cotton.

Of the more than one billion dollars' worth of manufactures exported during the year, those of iron and steel aggregated about two hundred seventy-five million dollars in value; copper and mineral oils, each more than one hundred million; lumber and other manufactures of wood, nearly one hundred million; leather and manufactures thereof, about sixty million; and cotton manufactures, about fifty million. Manufactures exported in the month of May amounted to one hundred eight million dollars for the single month and formed 63% of the total domestic exports of that month. For the full fiscal year manufactures formed about 46% of the total domestic export.

During the 34 months in which the present tariff law has been in operation, manufactures exported averaged seventy-five million dollars per month and formed 45% of the total exports. During the entire existence of the Dingley law they averaged forty-six million dollars per month and formed 37% of the total exports; during the entire operations of the Wilson law exports of manufactures averaged twenty-two million dollars per month and formed 29% of the total exports; and during the existence of the McKinley law they averaged sixteen million dollars per month and formed 21% of the total exports.

Bleached Oats and Barley.
Food inspection decision 145:

as a part of his advertisement of the sale of the Hawaii bond issue.

The figures, which include all real and personal property and the returns made by the tax appeal boards of the islands, show an increase of 14 per cent. over 1911, and show that the Territory's limit of bonded indebtedness is extended to more than \$12,000,000.

The islands' indebtedness, including the new bond issue which the treasurer is to float now, reaches only a little more than half-way toward the limit, or, in round figures, is \$6,960,000. With one exception all the tax appeals are definitely settled. The exception is the Waiuku Sugar Company, which has appealed to the Supreme Court from the appeal board's ruling. The itemized figures prepared by Hapal are as follows:

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Pct.
Oahu	\$ 77,142,434	\$ 84,425,449	\$ 7,283,015	.094
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Totals	\$154,584,932	\$176,834,801	\$22,250,769	.140

The Department of Agriculture has received numerous inquiries relative to the application of the Food and Drugs Act to oats, barley, and other grains bleached with the fumes of sulphur. It appears that by this process grains which are damaged or of inferior quality may be made to resemble those of higher grade or quality, and their weight increased by addition of water. Such products, therefore, are adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and can not be either manufactured or sold in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or transported or sold in interstate commerce.

It is represented, however, that grains which are weather-stained, or soil-stained, the quality of which is in no wise injured in other respects, are sometimes bleached with sulphur fumes. Pending the report of the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts as to the effect upon health of sulphur dioxide, and the results of experiments being made by this Department as to the effect of sulphur-bleached grains on animals, no objection will be made to traffic in sound and wholesome grains which have been bleached with sulphur dioxide and from which the excess water has been removed, provided that each and every package is plainly labeled to show that the contents have been treated with sulphur dioxide. Bulk shipments should be properly designated on invoices. The terms "purified," "purified with sulphur," "processed," etc., are misleading and not proper designations for these products.

Attention is also called to the fact that grains bleached with sulphur fumes may have their germinating properties very seriously impaired.

R. E. DOOLITTLE,
F. L. DUNLAP,
A. S. MITCHELL,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.
Approved:
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1912.

RISE IN SUGAR

A cablegram was received by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday afternoon that raw sugar was in demand in New York at 3.2c, and that beet had advanced to 13s. 1d., with bidding strong at these prices but no sugar to be bought thereat. The company forthwith bought 1200 shares of Oahu at 28.50, also, for a client, 400 shares of Hawaiian Commercial at 44.25 and a few at 44.50.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUGHT BY PETITION

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., June 20.—The suitability of large areas of land in the southeastern portion of the state for the cultivation of sugar beet has long been recognized.

Experiments conducted some years ago showed that the beets grew well in the district, up to twenty tons to the acre having been produced. Little interest was, however, taken in the industry until recently, when a committee was appointed to make inquiries, both regarding the possibility of sugar beet growing and the manufacture of beet sugar in the Mount Gambier district.

The report of the committee was presented to a public meeting held at Mount Gambier recently. On the recommendation of the committee it was resolved to petition the Legislative Assembly to cause inquiry to be made whether the establishment of a beet sugar factory would not be a profitable undertaking, and if such inquiry proved favorable to cause such a factory to be established.

The petitioners point out that in Europe the average price of sugar is ten pounds sterling per ton, and the average production of beet ten tons to the acre, while in the southeastern districts the average production would be at least twenty tons per acre, and the price of sugar in Australia is at present twenty-four pounds sterling per ton. They affirm that the establishment of a sugar beet factory would pay handsomely.

POSTOFFICE PROFITS
TWO MILLION FOR YEAR

Wager of One to a Thousand
That Taft Won't Get
a State

A profit of \$2,225,000 in the operation of the St. Louis Postoffice is shown in the report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Saturday. This figure is an increase of 2 per cent over the profit for the preceding year. The receipts for 1911-12 were approximately \$4,725,000.

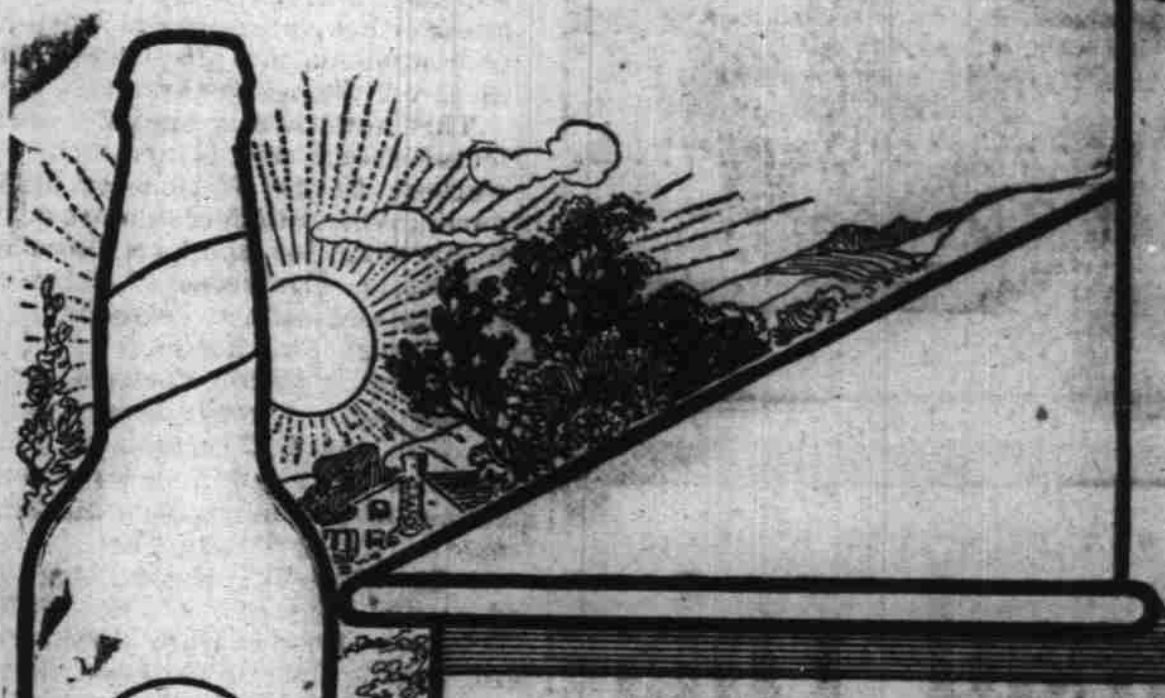
Pieces of incoming mail handled in the last fiscal year numbered 243,014,548, as against 239,924,932 in the preceding period. Outgoing pieces handled in 1911-12 numbered 369,777,055, compared with 333,147,546 in 1910-11. These figures show a total increase of 49,551,565 in pieces of mail handled this year.

The BROWN Bottle
is another step to
Keep Pure Beer Pure

It is one thing to make
pure beer, another to keep
it pure.

The Brown Bottle keeps Schlitz
pure.

Physicians and surgeons prescribe
Schlitz, instead of malt tonics, as a
builder of health.



It's only natural
that Schlitz should
be the home beer.

See that crown or cork
is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz
The Beer
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Phone 1704

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

SPECIAL MAIL SERVICE TO STAR-BULLETIN
Home and Foreign Dispatches Giving World's News
at a Glance.

The California Railroad Commission has ordered the Tidewater Southern Railway to cancel \$2,000,000 worth of their capital stock. The entire issue was to have amounted to \$5,000,000.

The Cincinnati home, in which President Taft lived just after he was married, has been sold at auction for \$8550.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, has been elected President of the Confederate Women's Clubs of America. The biennial convention is being held in San Francisco. Mrs. Blankenbush, wife of the mayor of Philadelphia was elected vice-president.

Asst. Secy. A. Platt Andrews, resigned from the Treasury Department after making serious charges of incompetency and neglect on the part of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. A Congressional investigation of the Treasury Department is the probable result.

Several legations at Pekin have received reports of Boxer uprisings and agitations in several of the provinces. The foreigners have not been seriously menaced as yet.

A second "eminent alienist" has testified to the effect that Thaw is still insane and that his freedom would mean danger for others.

Delegations from Pennsylvania, including Gov. Tener, and Arizona have arrived in San Francisco to pick out Exposition sites.

A Chinese attacked Sir Francis Henry May, governor of Hongkong. He fired at him from close range, but the bullet went through the sedan chair in which the governor was sitting.

Governor Charles E. Osborn, an ardent Roosevelt supporter, has come out strong for Woodrow Wilson since the Democratic convention. He hopes there will be no third party.

General Orozco and his rebel army are fleeing toward the United States border, followed by a strong Mexican federal army. It looks as though the

years in prison to which he was sentenced.

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco with the beginning of this fiscal year is expected to reorganize many of the municipal departments, and it is feared that the axe will fall upon the necks of some of the McCarthy holdovers.

Abe Attell showed up in his old time form by defeating Eddie Marino in ten rounds of fast boxing at Tacoma, Washington. Attell landed four blows to Marino's one and showed all his old time cleverness.

Al Lench, a famous American comedian, died suddenly in New York city of spinal meningitis.